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New Lines of
Spring Derbies
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Noticeable elegance of style is a characteristic peculiar to our entire line this season.

Superb qualities and absolutely fast colors distinguish the line from all previous efforts.

SILK HATS and SILK OPERA HATS in the new blocks.



Handsome EASTER NECKWEAR. STREET GLOVES in proper shades and a new line of Perfect Fitting SHIRTS at

McPHERSON'S,
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SPECIAL!

This Week Only

Belezair's
French
Perfumes

Assorted odors 4 oz. bottles

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The Lee & Osgood Co.
131-133 Main Street,
NORWICH, CONN.

**Who Is Looking
For the
Following Vehicles?**

Democrats, Top and Open Business Wagons, Top and Open Concores. If values received is considered, get our prices.

THE L. L. CHAPMAN CO.,
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Worth a Dollar a Drop.
Fred Patchen, Manlius, N. Y., writes: "For a long time I was afflicted with kidney trouble which caused an almost constant pain in my back and inflammation in my bladder. Other remedies did not even relieve me, but two fifty cent bottles of Foley's Kidney Remedy completely cured me and I have not had any symptoms of kidney trouble for over two years." The Lee & Osgood Co.

Fundamental Errors in City Charters

Set Forth by O. E. Ryther in Paper Before Good Citizenship Meeting—Discussion on Woman Suffrage.

The second of the monthly meetings under the auspices of the prohibition town committee was held Monday evening in the Bill block, having an attendance of about 50, of whom half were women. Henry D. Johnson was the presiding officer, opening the meeting with brief words of welcome, and prayer was offered by B. G. Smith. Music by the Willard male quartette and a paper by Stephen E. Peckham upon The Christian Citizen and His Politics had to be omitted because of the illness of Mr. Peckham, who is also a member of the quartette.

O. E. Ryther's Paper.
There was a violin solo by Oliver E. Neff, for which Mrs. Ernest A. Smith followed by a paper read by Ernest Allison Smith, county organizer, which had been prepared by O. E. Ryther for the February meeting, but reached here by mail a day late. Its subject was Fundamental Errors in All City Charters, and was as follows:

The old saying is as true as old that any fool can find fault. The topic assigned me tonight is in a way a fault finding one. I have learned in my life's experience to go slow in the practice of fault finding. It is better far to point out the good than to point out the bad—unless one has at least a glimmer of an idea as to how improvement may be made.

I prefer to treat a broader topic than the exact one assigned me, since I am not deeply versed in the detail of the Norwich charter. Fundamental Mistakes in All City Charters would be a preferable form of statement.

Any man of fair intelligence is able to grasp the fundamental principles underlying many phases of study, or many lines of business, while the brightest mind may be overwhelmed by the detail of a small part of some one subject.

Our forefathers planned the general government on the two-chambered legislature basis, the states all followed their lead, and the years have proved the wisdom of their plan.

When our cities began to be of a size sufficient to demand special governmental machinery it was very natural that they should follow the pattern of the states and general government, but the experience of the years goes to show this was a mistake. The basal difference between a legislature and a city government lies in the fact that the former has chiefly legislative functions, the latter chiefly executive.

Many Heads Bring Confusion.
In legislation many conflicting interests can finally come to some sort of agreement, some compromise which will fairly meet the call for the greatest good of the greatest number. But in the matter of execution many heads bring confusion. One master mind, one responsible head, must make the plans and give the orders and be held responsible for results. Under the most universal rule of many heads and no one held responsible untold evils have grown up in nearly all American cities: the rule of the boss with power but without responsibility; the rule of monopoly; favoritism, graft; rebates, rackets of all sorts through all grades of public service have been the rule rather than the exception. Many good men became discouraged about the possibilities of decent rule in cities. It remained for a great calamity to teach America a great lesson. The tidal wave that engulfed Galveston came near bankrupting the city. The old dual board of city government broke down completely under the task of reorganization, the citizens of Galveston took matters in hand in a way justified by the emergency and applied the principles of a modern corporation to the work of rehabilitation and Galveston rose literally out of the depths in more ways than one and furnished a model of city government that has already been followed by all its sister cities in Texas and by many others.

Desirable Features.
Several features are gradually coming to be generally recognized as desirable in new city charters. I name them: 1—First, we may name the abolition of the board of aldermen; there is practical unanimity on this point. 2—A reduction in the number of councilmen.

A Dead Stomach
Of What Use Is It To Any-one?
Thousands? Yes, hundreds of thousands of people throughout America are taking the slow death treatment daily.

They are murdering their own stomach, the best friend they have, and in their sublime ignorance they think they are putting aside the laws of nature.

This is no sensational statement; it is a sad fact. The truth of which any honorable physician will not deny. These thousands of people are swallowing daily huge quantities of pepsin and other strong digesters, made especially to digest the food in the stomach without any aid at all from the digestive membrane of the stomach.

In other words, they are taking from the stomach the work that nature intended it should do, and are also refusing it the only chance for exercise it has.

Mi-o-na stomach tablets relieve distressed stomach in five minutes; they do more. Taken regularly for a few weeks they build up the run down stomach and make it strong enough to digest its own food. Then indigestion, belching, sour stomach and headache will go.

Mi-o-na stomach tablets are sold by druggists everywhere and by The Lee & Osgood Co., who guarantee them. 50 cents a box.

HYOME
(Pronounced HIGH-O-ME)
Cures catarrh or money back. Just breathe it in. Complete outfit, including inhaler \$1. Extra bottles 50c. Druggists.

The Ladies are cordially invited to attend the

Spring Opening
Wednesday and

Thursday,
March 16th and 17th,

at **MISS BUCKLEY'S,**
308 Main Street.

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3—An increase in the length of term of service.

4—No more ward representatives, but all elected "at large."

5—A large increase in the number of appointive offices.

6—More regard for fitness in the selection of candidates, i. e., the selection of "specialists" for their department of work.

7—Retention of capable public servants in office for far larger periods.

8—The use of initiative and referendum clauses and the "recall" of public servants who fail to "make good."

All these changes are resulting in the so-called "short ballot" by which only a very few public officials are chosen at each election and every voter has a chance to know about the claims of each. This tendency is shearing the boss of his power.

One important point has been omitted in the foregoing, and it is one that seems to be giving a good deal of trouble in solving, that is, the method of nomination. The two methods being tried out are the primary election and the direct nomination. At present the direct election seems to be having decided victory in the trial. The preliminary or primary election in many cases is about as expensive of a general election and often fails to settle matters at all. The direct nomination, requiring a fair number of signers before one's name can go on the ticket, protects the voters fairly well from incompetent aspirants.

Another result of the new movement is the elimination of partisan politics from city and town elections. It is coming to be generally recognized that the government of cities has no real connection with state or national politics, but it is rather a matter of business—and the humanities. Some have said the running of a city is purely business and we have had the cry "Let us have no politics in our city." There is certainly need for a good bit of business in it, but that term fails to cover the functions of a city government. Business means order, or ought to prevail in all departments, but something besides business is called for in the handling of schools, the poor department and the parks and playgrounds, and other activities and enterprises.

Monopolistic Control of Utilities.

It is quite generally conceded today that the gravest danger to our cities is not from the boss as such—we may eliminate him—not from ordinary petty graft—we may head that off—but from the monopolistic control of public and quasi-public utilities. Who shall control and how control the transportation of passengers and freight, the heat, light, power, control wharves, etc.? It has seemed, and still seems a very simple thing to give a railway a location in our streets, with nothing said about the limit of time or about remuneration—perpetual franchises in fact. I can recall a case in which a council chamber when the Western road was granted a location, and never a word was said about any limit of time or of payment for the use of the city have a right to take over the line at some future time. I suppose the same programme will be followed with regard to the electric light line, but since the city has paid \$400,000 for a gas franchise some members of the city council ought to wake up a bit to the interests of the city. The point is, that no matter how poor the present outlook may be for a particular enterprise, none of us know what 50, 100 or 200 years may bring forth, and we ought to look to the interests of our descendants, especially since a fifty year limit to a franchise would not operate to discourage any really worthy project.

School District Absurd.
I am of the opinion that few Norwich people realize what an anomaly and absurdity its school system is. As I understand the matter, Connecticut is the only state that permits the incorporation of districts, and Norwich is the only town in the state that has over two such districts; while we have five incorporated districts, and the shreds and patches of the town outside of these together with all the district schools cared for by a town committee, and the high school privileges furnished by a private corporation. In all seven separate acts of school laws with an average of about nine men to board, something like sixty-three men on our school boards.

If the school goes without saying that we have absolutely the most archaic mixed up and absurd school system on the face of the earth. It is about time some of us waked up to a bit of sense and set to work to bring order out of this chaos.

The worst obstacle to a change was overcome a few years ago, when the town changed its manner of appropriation to the various districts; the inequalities of taxation which existed then, and which have been since done away with that no reasonable man can now be found to let that consideration have weight with him. I think the worst obstacle to the consolidation of the school has been carried at the last election if a few men had earnestly advocated it in the public prints.

Find Fault With Taxation.
In the matter of taxation I find cause to find fault, both in the state laws and in their application by the assessors. As to real estate, if the assessors were appointed and not elected, and if once in five years or so they could serve the entire year and revalue all the property in town, and if they would follow the law and put all property in at its fair market value, there wouldn't be much more to be desired; but when it comes to personal property, it is enough to make a calf laugh to see the spectacle. If you will take the trouble to look up in the summary of the assessors a few items, you will realize what I mean. In this summary, i. e., the amount of money on interest for the entire town, is probably less than some individuals ought to put in; and this same is true as to cash on hand and in banks, subject to check—only a few thousands, while the deposits in our banks run into the millions. I am coming more and more to believe that any tax that cannot be equitably assessed and fairly collected, so that the burdens of taxation will rest fairly and evenly on all ought not to be required at all. In Massachusetts the personal list is well towards as large as the real estate, but between our exemptions and our exemptions, why women are not taxed, there is little left for the town officials to get hold of.

It may be I have said enough to set the ball a-rolling, and I sincerely hope discussion will be kept up until some action results for our city, which needs help in some lines as much as any city under the sun.

Woman Suffrage Question.
Remarks upon the paper by Mr. Smith, were followed by another violin solo by Mr. Neff and a debate, which was the feature of the evening, upon the question, Should Suffrage in the United States be Granted to Women on Equal Terms with Men?

Robert McNulty read a paper for the affirmative and Dr. Lucille A. James for the negative, both being applauded for their arguments. Reviewing the way women had won a recognition in various fields of activity, Mr. McNulty challenged the production of any argument why women should be refused equal rights with men, and he read a letter received from Judge Ben Lindsay of Denver, who said that it was all a question of self government and he could see no argument why women as well as men should not vote.

Dr. James for the negative said she thought women could have the ballot if she wanted it, but she based her argument upon the answer to the question, Does she need it? and Does she want it? In the first place, she said, that God had given woman her rights, and she had no need to ask for them from any man. Secondly, through the influence she can exert upon man and more than one, she has the privilege

(Continued on Page Eight.)

There are few things as good as

Post Toasties

Nothing for breakfast equals it.

"The Memory Lingers"
Pkgs. 10c and 15c

THE PORTEOUS & MITCHELL COMPANY

Spring Opening

...of...



It begins today—and in accordance with our usual custom, we will, during Opening Days, give our patrons many special advantages—opportunities for genuine savings which will make the occasion noteworthy for every person who has floor coverings to buy.

There are good, sound reasons why it is to your advantage to buy your floor coverings HERE — and NOW.

FIRST—As members of the Dry Goods Union, one of the largest buying organizations in the country, we are enabled to buy goods from the best manufacturers in the country—A POSITIVE SAVING TO YOU OF THE MIDDLEMAN'S PROFIT.

SECONDLY—We sell floor coverings on the same basis that we sell other merchandise — namely, for the smallest possible margin of profit, believing that quick sales and small profits are to our advantage as well as yours.

THIRDLY—And most important of all—we placed our orders for floor coverings months ago before the prices were advanced—THEREFORE WE CAN AND WILL OFFER YOU FLOOR COVERINGS AT FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN THE PREVAILING PRICES.

Notice These Special Offerings for Opening Days

At 35c a yard	At 69c a yard	At 72c a yard	At 79c a yard
Three rolls of Ingrain Carpet, one-quarter wool, good, serviceable quality and neat patterns—Opening price 35c a yard, value 42c.	Our entire line of best quality All Wool Ingrain Carpet—Made Free—Opening price 69c a yard, value 75c.	Nine and ten-wire Tapestry Brussels Carpets, in pretty floral effects—Made and laid Free—Opening price 72c a yard, value 90c to \$1.00.	Six rolls of Axminster Carpets, all neat patterns—Made and laid Free—Opening price 79c a yard, value \$1.25.

A complete showing of Whittall's Body Brussels Carpets, with and without borders, neat patterns for halls and bed rooms.

Oil Cloths and Linoleums at Special Prices

At 29c a yard	At 50c a yard	At \$1.10 a yard
Floor Oil Cloths in 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4 widths—Opening price 29c a square yard, value 35c.	Wild's Linoleum, good, heavy quality—Opening price 50c a square yard, value 60c.	Best makes of Inlaid Linoleums—Opening price \$1.10 a square yard, value \$1.55.

Mattings

29c	49c	At 39c—Straw Matting Rugs, value 50c.
Hodge's Fibre Matting, made in U. S., a splendid showing of new colorings—at 29c a yard, value 35c.	Hodge's Fibre Matting, good, heavy quality, very pretty and serviceable—at 49c a yard, value 55c.	

Rugs

Rugs of all kinds—the most comprehensive assortment in Eastern Connecticut—and the values are unequalled. Every wanted size from a small Rug 15x26 inches to a carpet size Rug 9x12 feet. Every good make is represented. Special size Rugs furnished at short notice. These special values for Opening Days.

At 33c—160 Scotch Rugs, size 20x30 inches—at 33c each, value 49c.

At \$1.39—Rag Rugs, size 27x60 inches—at \$1.39 each, value \$1.59.

Rugs

\$7.98 value	\$13.48 value	\$16.49 value	\$21.98 value	\$24.48 value	\$33.00 value
All Wool Tapestry Brussels Rugs, in very pretty neat patterns, size 9x12 feet—at \$7.98, value \$12.00.	Empire Tapestry Rugs, designs suitable for parlors, sitting rooms, dining rooms, etc.—at \$13.48, value \$15.99.	All our ten-wire Tapestry Brussels Rugs, including Roxbury, size 9x12 feet—at \$16.49, value \$19.00.	Axminster Rugs, a very serviceable Rug in floral and Oriental designs, size 9x12 feet—at \$21.98, value \$22.50 and \$25.00.	Body Brussels Rugs, always value good service, size 9x12 feet—at \$24.48, value \$25.00.	We carry Body Brussels Rugs in stock in sizes 9x12—8 1/2 x 10 1/2 and 9x12. We will furnish special sizes at short notice.

Wilton Rugs, an excellent showing, copies of genuine Oriental designs, size 9x12 feet—at \$33.00, value \$37.50.

Sewing Machines

While on our Third Floor see our display of the "P. & M." Sewing Machines. Learn about our Club plan for obtaining a high grade Sewing Machine at a low price and upon the easy payment plan.

NOTICE—We will, upon payment of a reasonable deposit, store any goods bought during Opening Days until wanted.

Furniture Coverings

We show a complete line of Furniture Coverings—including Plushes, Velours, Tapestries, Cretonnes, Etc. We invite you to call and see our splendid showing.

THE PORTEOUS & MITCHELL COMPANY

The Sewing Light The Rayo Lamp



makes the long evening brilliant with its steady white light for sewing or reading. Made of brass, nickel plated and equipped with the latest improved central draft burner.

The Rayo is a low-priced lamp, but you cannot get a better lamp at any price.

Once a Rayo user, always one
Every Dealer Everywhere. If Not At Yours, Write for Descriptive Circular to the Nearest Agency of the
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